documents collections, or the depository library system. However, Downey is perhaps a bit more comprehensive in his treatment of reference sources, the problem of non-GPO government publications, and the OP market.

The entries for each issuing agency in the second section, with the exceptions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Commerce; and State, are very brief. The forty-page chapter on the Agency for International Development is a fine analysis of its publications. My primary criticism of this second section is that it merely includes a random group of federal publications that might be of interest to foreigners. This is basically the same criticism I have of Morehead's book. Downey does not provide a systematic or well-organized list; individual titles may be noted while some basic reference works from these agencies are omitted, making it very difficult to believe such a listing is of much value to anyone with more than a cursory interest in the publications of the federal government.

It is extremely difficult to be comprehen-

sive in listing government publications that would appeal to an international audience, but haphazard attempts do not seem the best method to follow. Given that I question the methodology employed, it should be pointed out nevertheless that Morehead's treatment of congressional and judicial materials is more comprehensive than Downey's, though when it comes to the executive agencies it is a tossup between the two books.

Government publications librarians who have access to works by Morehead, Schwartzkopf, O'Hara, and others will generally find little in this book to justify its exorbitant price.—Alan Edward Schorr, University of Alaska, Juneau.

Carpenter, Ray L., and Vasu, Ellen Storey. Statistical Methods for Librarians. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1978. 119p. \$12.50. LC 78-3476. ISBN 0-8389-0256-1.

Librarians are far from embracing empirical research methods and statistical techniques as core elements of their professional

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competence, even though these approaches present significant potential for establishing and expanding their knowledge base and for solving ordinary operational problems. Now demands for accountability in publicly funded programs, the increasing size and complexity of libraries and networks, and the constantly plummeting costs of computer time suggest that they can no longer afford to ignore them.

On the face of it, a book setting forth the use of statistics that takes into account the limitations and interests of librarians is clearly warranted. For this reason, Carpenter and Vasu should be thanked for writing their book, and ALA should be applauded for publishing it and, therefore, indicating the importance of the subject to the profession. Unfortunately, though the book ably discusses many of the basics of statistics, there are many reasons for considering this an unfinished work that could have been substantially better.

By "introductory" statistics textbook standards, the present volume is slender. and as a result of the book's length, several important topics are discussed incompletely or not at all. For example, while two of the five chapters are devoted entirely to sampling and regression, there is hardly any mention of probability or the concept of statistical independence. Library research projects are unlikely to generate data satisfying the requirements of a valid regression model, and it would therefore have been helpful to have included material regarding control variables and other refinements of tabular analysis. From the standpoint of their utility to evaluation studies, a discussion of experimental design and analysis of variance would also have been desirable.

The illustrative material could have been more provocative; the many competent and interesting studies in the professional literature might have been drawn upon for this purpose or at least mentioned in a bibliography. Working through the sparse selection of exercise problems is unlikely to inspire confidence in the reader that the material has been mastered.

Given these drawbacks, the instructor or student may wish to consider alternate texts. A comparable work by Srikantaiah and Hoffman (C&RL, March 1978) picks up

more material on research design and methodological questions, gives more exercises and a detailed bibliography, but has a poorer glossary of terms, less material regarding tabular analysis and measures of association. Until revisions to either or both of these volumes are made, it may unfortunately be better to rely on such generalpurpose books as Kerlinger's Foundations of Behavioral Research (Holt, Rinehart, 1973) or A Basic Course in Statistics by Anderson and Zelditch (same publisher, 1975), which was written with the specific intention of attracting the student "frightened of mathematics."—Timothy D. Jewell, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Haight, Anne Lyon. Banned Books, 387 B. C. to 1978 A.D. Fourth Edition of Banned Books: Informal Notes Updated and enlarged by Chandler B. Grannis. With an opening essay by Charles Rembar. New York: Bowker, 1978. 196p. \$13.95. LC 78-9720. ISBN 0-8352-1078-2.

This new revised edition of Banned Books is an important and vital title in the field of intellectual freedom. As with the three previous editions, there is no pretense to exhaustiveness. The third edition contained a chronological list of books, banned from 387 B.C. into the 1960s; this edition, the fourth, has been expanded by about 60 new entries and now covers more than 300 books that have been censored, from 387 B.C. to the present. The format and content of this edition follow that of the earlier ones. It is a handbook, a quick reference work that shows censorship trends through the years, and it covers most of the famous episodes in our history of censorship.

Among the titles are classics and contemporary publications, including Homer's The Odyssey, Dante's The Divine Comedy, Shakespeare's King Lear, Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Confort's The Joy of Sex, The American Heritage Dictionary, and others. None of the books named are banned, at present, in the United States.

This edition, in Appendix 1, as did the third, covers "Trends in Censorship," with discussion of the political and religious control of books, overseas libraries, library cen-